

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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Vol I No 090

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CHINA DAILY: FOREIGN MINISTRY 'NOT CLEAR' ON LIBYA

HK070130 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 May 87 p 1

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry yesterday urged India to withdraw its intruding troops immediately in order to ease the tension along the Sino-Indian border and avoid a possible "unpleasant event."

Spokesman Ma Yuzhen made this remark while answering a question at a weekly press briefing in Beijing yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

Also at the briefing, Ma declined to comment on a foreign press report that China had sold weapons to Libya after the collapse of Tripoli's arms-for-oil agreement with the Soviet Union.

"I am not clear about this matter," he said.

The report on alleged Chinese weapons shipments to Libya was in Sunday's WASHINGTON POST. It quoted an un-named Reagan administration specialist on Libya as saying that Beijing had sold \$12 million worth of military equipment to Libya in the past year.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR ARRIVES

OW081636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, his wife and their party arrived here by air tonight for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Accompanying Perez de Cuellar on the visit are Deputy Secretaries General Rafeeuddin Ahmed and Xie Qimei.

They were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Greeted by Wu Xueqian

OW091735 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held a banquet here this evening honoring the visiting Secretary-General of the United Nations Perez de Cuellar, his wife and their party.

At the banquet, Wu Xueqian said, "When talking about maintaining world peace, one cannot but stress that because the question of disarmament affects the security of every country in the world, all countries, big and small, should have a say in the matter.

He hoped that the Soviet Union and the United States will hold earnest negotiations and reach an agreement on disarmament which is conducive to the easing of international tension and doesn't prejudice the interests of other countries. However, he added, "we must not merely pin our hopes on negotiations between the two nuclear powers."



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He said China supports the international conference on disarmament and development to be held in August this year.

Wu Xueqian called on developing countries to take action in preparing their respective roles, which will make peace possible.

He pointed out: "We cannot fail to see that tension in various parts of the world today continues to jeopardize the peace and security of the world. The U.N. General Assembly has adopted numerous resolutions concerning conflicts in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East and southern Africa."

It is regrettable that these resolutions have continued to be rejected by the countries involved, he said adding that the United Nations should take more determined and effective measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions and to uphold justice.

He said that economic development is an urgent task facing all developing countries and people expect the United Nations to play a key role in the North-South dialogue which will help break the present stalemate and overcome difficulties.

In this regard, he said, the seventh United Nations conference on trade and development to be convened soon is of great significance. We hope it will achieve positive results, Wu said.

De Cuellar said in his toast that economic growth and social progress can be sustained only in an environment of international peace and relations based on mutual benefit between developed and developing countries.

He said, "Peace we now enjoy is neither entirely dependable nor universal. The spiralling arms race, especially in the nuclear field, casts a dreadful shadow on the future."

Moreover, he said, "We cannot be complacent as long as the conventional arms race continues to jeopardize peace at the regional level and undermine the development of many countries in the Third World."

He pointed out that a major concern is the failure to resolve explosive regional conflicts, which are destroying the lives and happiness of tens of millions of people and which may also escalate in one way or another.

As a permanent member of the Security Council and by virtue of its place in the world, China is fully aware that the United Nations has made efforts to find solutions to all of these conflicts, he said.

The secretary general said the solutions are based on the principles of non-use of force, no-acquisition of territory by force, the withdrawal of foreign troops and self-determination of peoples. He said China's cooperation in this endeavor is of great significance.

Earlier today, Wu and Perez de Cuellar held formal talks. The two sides exchanged views on such international issues as the situation in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, southern Africa and disarmament.

Wu expressed appreciation for the initiatives made by De Cuellar in bringing into play the positive role of the United Nations and in solving certain international problems in a just and reasonable way, in line with U.N. charters and relevant U.N. resolutions.

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De Cuellar said the U.N. advocates total and complete elimination of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional weapons with which Wu agreed.

On international economic problems, De Cuellar said the U.N. will work hard to promote South-North dialogue, because this dialogue is indispensable. Wu said China supports De Cuellar's efforts in this regard.

Present at the banquet and talks were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and U.N. Deputy Secretaries General Rafaeuddin Ahmed and Xie Qimei.

#### Confers With Zhao Ziyang

OW100816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The industrialized countries should open their market to the Third World countries and should change their own industrial pattern, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today.

While meeting with visiting U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar today, the Chinese premier said industrialized countries can only purchase very little from the developing countries if the former do not reform their traditional industries while boosting new and knowledge- and technology-intensive industries.

Consequently, developing countries will have little export income to buy goods from developed countries, he added.

"If things go on like this," Zhao Ziyang said, "the road will become narrower and narrower. [quotation marks as received]

The top U.N. official agreed with the Chinese premier.

In a conversation -- described as cordial -- the Chinese premier expressed his welcome to Perez de Cuellar who is here for the second time as the U.N. secretary general and congratulated him on having been re-elected as the secretary general.

Perez de Cuellar expressed his gratitude to China for "its work for the prosperity and progress of the Third World."

Speaking of the South-North relations, the top U.N. official said the United Nations is willing to work for the economic growth of the developing countries.

The Chinese leader gave a luncheon for Perez de Cuellar, his wife and party after the meeting.

#### Addresses Peace Committee

OW101602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The visiting U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said here today that China's consistently strong commitment to the promotion of world peace remains absolutely undiminished.

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He said the international year of peace in 1986 afforded the entire international community an opportunity to demonstrate its attachment to peace. China had seized that opportunity with vigor and mobilized its public opinion, through many imaginative events, in support of peace, he added.

Speaking at a meeting with leading members of the Chinese National Commission for the International Year of Peace, here this afternoon, Perez de Cuellar noted that the maintenance of international peace is one of the principal purposes of the United Nations.

"Over the past 42 years," he said, "as has often been said, however, the peace which we seek will continue to elude us until the member states of the world organization strive to carry out in full their obligations under the charter."

In a world that is daily becoming more inter-dependent, he said, it is no longer possible for any country to pursue its international interests solely through bilateral or unilateral action.

The secretary general said that for the sovereign nations of the world, multilateral cooperation is no longer one choice among many.

For such cooperation in all spheres of man's interest, not least in the area of international peace and disarmament, he said, the United Nations organization is the major existing mechanism.

"Fortunately, of late, there seems to have been some movement in major disarmament negotiations. We must encourage progress on this crucial front and to cultivate the prospects for forward looking agreements," the secretary general said.

HSIN WAN PAO AIRS VIEWS ON WILLIAM CASEY'S DEATH

HK071021 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 7 May 87 p 3

["Evening Talk" by Yang Zhu (5017 2612): "Super Spy Casey Finally Dies"]

[Text] Sentenced to Death Earlier [subhead]

Former CIA Director Casey has died. He was hospitalized last December to have a brain tumor removed, and although the operation lasted 6 hours, the tumor was not thoroughly removed. The tumor later proved to be cancerous and spread to other parts of the body. At that time, Casey was sentenced to death.

Faithful Follower of Reagan [subhead]

Casey, 74 years old, was born in New York. Before working for the government, he was a lawyer and businessman and was rather rich. Casey was a close friend of Reagan, and helped him campaign for the Presidency in 1980. After Reagan assumed power, he appointed Casey as CIA director in order to repay his help.

This was a learned American spy. It is said that he had a private collection of over 10,000 books, many of which were historical. He must have paid close attention to studying the experiences of spies from all countries and all historical periods.

Final Judgment Can Be Passed After a Man Dies [subhead]

Casey rendered outstanding service to Reagan, which included his help in the Presidential campaign and his reorganization of the CIA, thus making the most important U.S. spy organization more efficient and powerful. In addition, he faithfully carried out Reagan's Central America policy by training and assisting the right-wing armed forces of Nicaragua. However, there is nothing worth mentioning that occurred during his leadership regarding the struggle between the CIA and the KGB of the Soviet Union. Casey was an unpardonable sinner responsible for U.S. threats against and intervention in developing Third World countries.

Influence [subhead]

Casey's death will certainly affect the current Congressional hearings about the "Iran-contras" scandal, because now some behind-the-scene stories will always be secret. Casey and the CIA played some key roles in the Iran-contras incident. The Swiss bank account through which part of the profits from the Iran arms sale were transferred to the Nicaragua contras was opened and handled by the CIA. If Casey were still alive and healthy, he would certainly be summoned to testify before Congress.

No Repentance [subhead]

Although President Reagan's Central American policy has been attacked and the two houses of Congress are carrying out hearings on the "Iran-contras" scandal, the Reagan administration remains unconcerned and is continuing its policy. It is still continuing its aggression, intervention, and threats against Nicaragua, a small country in Central America. According to today's reports, some 100,000 American troops are carrying out a military exercise in the areas close to Nicaragua and are closing in on Nicaragua by land, sea, and air. What do the Americans intend to do? Nicaragua is not another Grenada. They must make some more careful considerations before taking any action.



YAO YILIN HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW FOR TALKS

OW110550 Beijing XINHUA in English 0541 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin left here for the Soviet Union by air this morning to attend the second meeting of the Sino-Soviet Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

They were seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, [and] Soviet Ambassador to China O.A. Troyanovskiy.

Replaces Li Peng

OW110353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 11 KYODO -- Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin left for Moscow Monday to attend a meeting of the bilateral joint committee on economy, trade, science and technology, Chinese officials said.

Vice Premier Li Peng, China's representative to the committee, was originally scheduled to attend the meeting but gave up his participation due to "his domestic tasks," they said without elaboration.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS SAY REFORM SLOW OR NON-EXISTENT

OW081808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Most Soviet scientists think reform in scientific areas has been slow or non-existent, according to a recent survey published in today's newspaper "SOVIET RUSSIA."

Of the 7,000 scientists surveyed by the Sociology Research Institute under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, 31.4 percent said reform in the scientific field has been slow, while 32.3 percent were not aware of any actual reform.

Only 16 percent of those surveyed said scientific reform has been smooth, the report added.

Many scientists said the lack of reform was primarily due to the unwillingness of officials to work in new ways, the report said.

Other factors obstructing reform include an inadequate material and technical basis, poor planning and administration, the lack of financial incentives for more productive workers and nepotism in hiring and promotion.

Director of the Sociology Research Institute Vilen Ivanov said the investigation revealed two aspects of Soviet society working against reform: People show little concern for public property and have no interest in participating in improving the management of those institutions over the enterprises where they are employed.

The investigation was conducted in Moscow, some cities in the Kazakhstan Republic and the Russian Federation.



PRC EXPELS KYODO BEIJING CORRESPONDENT

GW081201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- China Friday ordered Japanese journalist Shuitsu Henmi, Beijing correspondent of Japan's KYODO News Service, to leave China within 10 days for allegedly obtaining national intelligence through illegal means.

The expulsion order was conveyed verbally to him by a responsible official of the State Security Ministry at the ministry's Beijing bureau, according to a report from Beijing.

The Chinese official said "Henmi stole national intelligence through illegal means and made a false report." But he did not elaborate on the charge in detail.

"Though the Chinese Government should prosecute Henmi according to Chinese law, it has decided to order him to leave the country out of consideration of China-Japan friendship," the official emphasized.

The journalist was given no chance to explain himself, Henmi said. [sentence as received]

In late February, Henmi filed reports on a series of important party documents concerning the resignation of party General Secretary Hu Yaobang on January 16.

The information authorities at the Chinese Foreign Ministry were demanding that Henmi and KYODO News Service reveal the news source for his reports.

But the KYODO side had declined to do so.

Henmi denies the allegation, saying it is not true that he stole national intelligence through illegal means as charged by the Chinese ministry.

He is the third foreign journalist in Beijing to be expelled in the past year.

NEW YORK TIMES correspondent John Burns was expelled last July for entering a restricted region of China without permission. In January, Lawrence MacDonald, a journalist for AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, was ordered to leave for allegedly receiving information from a Chinese student.

In a statement released here, Asahi Kameyama, managing editor of KYODO's editorial department, said he believes Henmi gathered information and filed reports within the scope of normal news-gathering activities.

Kameyama said he does not think Henmi's reports were inaccurate.

The managing editor also said he does not think that the content of the reports was anything that would impair Japanese-Chinese friendship.

It is a principle that journalists not disclose their information sources and KYODO cannot concede on this point, Kameyama said.

Although there is a difference of social systems between Japan and China, it is extremely regrettable that KYODO's journalistic position was not understood and Henmi was ordered to leave China, Kameyama said.

However, the friendship between Japan and China is very important and KYODO will spare no efforts to help promote mutual Sino-Japanese understanding, he said in the statement.

#### Declines To Give Reasons

OW091051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1342 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 9 KYODO -- China declined Saturday to say specifically why it ordered Japanese journalist Shuitsu Henmi to leave the country, a Japanese diplomat said.

Yoshiki Mine, counsellor at the Japanese Embassy, quoted Tang Jiaxuan, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, as saying Henmi violated Chinese law and defied Chinese advice.

Tang told Mine that China has enough evidence to expel the 42-year-old Beijing correspondent of Japan's KYODO News Service, for allegedly stealing national intelligence data.

Tang, responding to Mine's request for more specific information, urged the Japanese diplomat to ask the journalist himself who is aware of his wrongdoing.

Mine told reporters he countered by saying China should tell the reason in the interest of Sino-Japanese friendship. But Tang replied that the incident had nothing to do with it.

Henmi said he never received any warning not to violate Chinese law but was only urged to reveal his news sources.

#### Journalist Leaves China

HK110827 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (AFP) -- A Japanese journalist accused of "stealing state secrets" and ordered to leave China left here Monday reiterating that he had done nothing wrong.

"I have always abided by the accepted standards of journalism and I have never broken Chinese law," a visibly emotional Shuitsu Henmi said shortly before boarding a Japan Air Lines flight for Tokyo.

"I am leaving China because I was ordered to leave by the Ministry of the State Security," the 42-year-old Beijing correspondent for Japan's KYODO News Service said.

"I'd like to make it clear that I strongly deny all the Chinese charges," he added. "My departure does not mean at all that I admit the accusations."

Mr Henmi said he would brief the KYODO management in Tokyo about his case.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE over the weekend that he had come under incense pressure from the Chinese authorities during the past two months to reveal his source for a series of exclusive articles he wrote on the internal struggle within the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr Henmi's departure Monday was almost delayed after border police, who had known previously that he was to leave, asked him for an official document from the State Security Ministry ordering him to leave, witnesses said.

Mr Henmi said he had never been given such a paper and the Japanese Embassy asked for one in vain.

After several minutes of waiting, the time it took a policeman to make a telephone call, Mr Henmi was allowed to pass through, witnesses said.

The official press here has not mentioned Mr Henmi's expulsion, and the Chinese Foreign Ministry has refused to answer questions about the case, asking journalists to address their queries to the Ministry of State Security, which has not been answering the telephone.

KYODO's Beijing Bureau Chief Chigeyoshi Fuse met Monday with two Chinese Foreign Ministry officials to tell them that a KYODO delegation would be coming to Beijing to discuss the case.

Mr Fuse said that during the 45-minute meeting the Foreign Ministry officials had again refused to clarify the reasons for Mr Henmi's expulsion, saying that all requests should be directed to the State Security Ministry.

The Japanese Embassy here said Saturday that it had been unable to obtain any clarification of the matter.

Mr Henmi, considered one of the best-informed journalists in Beijing, was taken to the State Security Ministry Friday and told he had 10 days to leave the country for "stealing state secrets" and "filing false reports."

Mr Henmi is the third foreign reporter to be expelled from China in 10 months.

AFF Beijing correspondent Lawrence MacDonald was expelled in January and NEW YORK TIMES reporter John Burns was ordered to leave China in July 1986.

#### OSAKA WANTS 'RESPONSIBLE' HANDLING OF DORM CASE

OW100620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0535 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Japan-China Friendship Association in Osaka demands that the Japanese Government deal responsibly with the Kokorio [Guanghua] case, a dispute over a Chinese student dormitory in Japan.

An appeal, made at a regular meeting of the association yesterday, says the Osaka court ruling condones a "two-China" concept, by awarding ownership of the Kokorio property to Taiwan.

The association statement calls the ruling a violation of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and the principle set out in the joint statement of the Governments of Japan and China. The ruling goes against the will of the Japanese people, it said.

Located in Kyoto, the five-story Kokorio building was bought in 1952 by Taipei officials with capital supplied by the Chinese people and has since been used as a dormitory for Chinese students in Japan.

In 1972, Japan switched its diplomatic recognition of China from the nationalists in Taipei to the People's Republic of China.

#### DPRK REITERATES STAND ON 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

OW071442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reiterated today its hope of co-hosting the 1988 Olympic Games by staging eight of the 23 events.

The reiteration came in a statement from the DPRK National Olympic Committee read at a press conference here by Chin Chung-kuk, vice-chairman of the committee on the eve of the 92nd International Olympic Committee (IOC) session May 9-12.

The statement said, "We reiterate that eight events must be held in our side in view of co-hosting the 1988 Olympic Games and proper solutions be found as regards important issues on the name for the games, formation of the organizing committee, opening and closing ceremonies as well as competitions."

Three meetings have been held in the past two years for the DPRK and South Korea to consider the issue of co-staging the 1988 Olympic Games, but failed to reach any agreement. International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch has called for a fourth meeting slated for July 14-15 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The statement added the DPRK Olympic Committee hoped the fourth round meeting between the two sides of the Korean peninsula be held earlier.

In the premiere meeting the North side proposed that half of the Olympic events be held in Pyongyang and the 1988 games be named the Olympic Games of Korea or Korean Pyongyang-Seoul Olympic Games.

In the third meeting the International Olympic Committee proposed that archery and table tennis and parts of road cycling and football be staged in the North on the condition that athletes and presspersons be given free access to and fro between the two sides, which both parties agreed in principle.

The DPR Korea later expressed its view that more events up to eight be held in its part.

A deadline has been drawn up for September 17, one year before the 24th Olympic Games, for both sides to reach a final agreement on the staging of the coming games.

According to reports from Istanbul, Turkey, IOC KPresident Juan Antonio Samaranch, who presided over the previous three meetings between the DPRK and South Korea, will hand in a report on the latest developments regarding DPRK hosting some of the 1988 summer Olympic events to the 92nd session of the IOC congress to be held in Istanbul from Saturday [as received].



NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT PRC

## Will Sign Agreements

OW091910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1816 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The Hague, May 9 (XINHUA) -- The Netherlands will sign several economic agreements, including one to avoid double taxation, when its prime minister visits Beijing next week, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said today.

Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Van den Broek, accompanied by a delegation of Dutch businessmen, left here this afternoon for China.

An end to double taxation will provide "impetus for the Dutch business circles," Van den Broek explained.

Lubbers, making his first visit to China since he took office in 1982, was invited by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who visited the Netherlands in June, 1985.

Van den Broek said at the airport the visit indicates the very favourable development of the relations between the two countries in politics, economics and science.

Van den Broek will discuss with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian the developments in Asia [and] the relations between the European Community and China.

As well East-West relations, including the "interesting development" in the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks now taking place in Geneva, will be on the agenda, he said [sentence as received].

## Arrive in Beijing

OW101010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, flew in here this afternoon in the company of Foreign Minister Van den Broek to begin his week-long official visit to China.

Mr. Lubbers was greeted at the airport by Ye Rutang, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. Ye extended a warm welcome to the prime minister on behalf of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who visited the Netherlands in 1985.

Prime Minister Lubbers, as guest of Premier Zhao, has come at a time when the Sino-Dutch relations including economic cooperation and trade are growing steadily following the restoration of diplomatic relations up to the ambassadorial level in 1984.

While in China, Prime Minister Lubbers is to have extensive discussions with Chinese leaders on furthering bilateral relations and on international political issues of common concern and world economic situation. The two sides will also sign cooperative documents.



## Talk With Zhao Ziyang

OW111230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1036 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, held talks on Sino-Dutch cooperation and international issues of mutual concern at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The two leaders shared identical views on a broad range of issues, sources close to the talks said.

The Chinese premier praised the Netherlands for its active attitude in developing relations with China. He noted that since the restoration of Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, marked progress in friendly relations between the two countries has been achieved in various fields.

He expressed China's wish to further political consultations and explore new areas and forms for increasing the economic cooperation with the Netherlands.

Lubbers said that the Netherlands has full confidence in China's economic development plans and is willing to provide China with capital and technical services in banking.

Briefing Lubbers on China's situation, Zhao said the economic situation in China is good. China's economy will continue to grow steadily in the years to come.

He maintained that China will continue its policy of opening to the outside world. "We should not only do well in our economic reforms, but also carry out political reforms as well. The political reforms will center on the expansion of people's democracy," he added.

On international issues, Zhao said it is possible for the two superpowers to reach temporary or partial agreement on arms control since they both need such an agreement. However, it is not easy to reach such an agreement because there will be a difficult process of bargaining.

He noted that neither superpower has changed its fundamental strategies. Therefore, it is hard to say if the international tension will be really relaxed.

He stressed that disarmament should not be decided by the two superpowers alone. The views of the large numbers of small and medium-sized countries should also be heard.

"It is our view that the number of medium-range missiles deployed in both Europe and Asia should be reduced. Disarmament should not be limited to nuclear weapons but also include conventional arms. We understand the concern expressed by the West European countries about the reduction of conventional arms," he added.

Zhao said the unity and strength of the West European countries, the strengthening of cooperation between China and Western Europe and a close relationship between Eastern and Western Europe will play a great role in maintaining world peace.

Lubbers said that Europe has become more united and is playing a more important role in disarmament.

Zhao extended Chinese President Li Xiannian's invitation to Queen Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard and Prince Claus von Amsberg to visit China.

Dutch Foreign Minister Van den Boerk, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Chinese Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Ye Rutang were also present at the talks.

The Chinese premier also presided over a welcoming ceremony for the Dutch prime minister here this morning at the square outside the eastern gate of the Great Hall of the People. Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, Lubbers inspected the Chinese PLA's ground, naval, and air force honor guards.

#### EXPULSED SCIENTIST FANG LIZHI TO VISIT ITALY

HK090236 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 May 87 p 1

[Dispatch from Correspondent Liu Jui-shao (0491 6904 4801): "Fang Lizhi About To Visit Italy"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (WEN WEI PO) -- Fang Lizhi, former vice president of the Chinese University of Science and Technology, will leave for Italy on 12 May to attend a meeting of the international academic committee sponsored by the International Theoretical Physics Center. He will attend the meeting as a Chinese representative. This will be the first time for him to attend an international meeting held abroad since he was expelled from the party early this year. After the meeting, he will go to England.

The International Theoretical Physics Center is a scientific research organization jointly established by the United Nations and the Italian Government, having wide representation in the international science circles. There are 12 members participating in its international academic committee meeting, and Fang Lizhi is the Chinese representative.

After the meeting ends on 15 May, Fang Lizhi will continue to stay in Italy for more than 1 month to carry out academic exchanges and research. He will also give a lecture at the University of Rome. Later he will visit Cambridge, England, and attend a ceremony on 29 June to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" (an important document of physics).

Fang Lizhi has been working as a research fellow in the office of extragalactic study of the Beijing Observatory since he was transferred there. He is now making a monographic study on the "large-scale structure of the universe." Last month, Singapore's (MODERN PHYSICS CORRESPONDENCE) published one of his articles. Recently he has finished some new works including "The Progress of Modern Cosmology" and "Neutrino From SN 1987 A," soon to be published.

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BULGARIAN PARTY LEADER'S VISIT CONTINUES

Further on Deng Meeting

HK080418 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 May 87 p 10

[Excerpts] China's senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, told the Bulgarian party head, Mr Todor Zhivkov, yesterday that the two countries should bury their past differences and look to the future. [passage omitted]

Mr Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, is the highest ranking official from Bulgaria to visit Beijing.

His visit ends almost three decades of strained relations resulting from the Sino-Soviet split of the early 1960's.

China and the Soviet Union remain divided over such issues as Afghanistan and Kampuchea, but the Beijing Government has actively cultivated better ties with Moscow's East European allies in recent years.

Mr Deng was meeting Mr Zhivkov for the first time since they attended a world conference of communist parties in Moscow in 1957.

Mr Zhivkov, who arrived on Tuesday, held extensive talks on Wednesday with the Prime Minister and acting party General Secretary, Mr Zhao Ziyang. The two exchanged views on their two countries' economic reforms and agreed on the urgency of nuclear disarmament but did not discuss Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

A Bulgarian source who attended the Deng-Zhivkov talks said they agreed that as veterans of the communist movement, they share responsibility in achieving unity among socialist countries.

The source said Mr Zhivkov did not discuss differences in his talks with Mr Deng and Mr Zhao.

"This was a friendly visit and it would be out of place to speak about differences," he added.

The purpose of the Bulgarian leader's visit is to cement better relations, he said, and "not to dig into differences and contradictions". [passage omitted]

Meets Peng Zhen

OW081400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Nanjing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of Bulgaria's State Council, here today.

The two leaders agreed that a new period in the development of Sino-Bulgarian friendly cooperation has set in.

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Peng, who is on a tour of south China, arrived here from Guangzhou to meet the Bulgarian leader. Peng and Zhivkov had met 30 years ago when the Chinese leader visited Bulgaria. He welcomed the Bulgarian leader on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Peng praised the Bulgarian people for their achievements under Zhivkov's leadership, saying that Bulgaria's long-term political stability and fast economic and cultural development demonstrate that the Bulgarian Communist Party has led the country well and has developed correct policies.

Peng noted that between the two countries there had existed some negative factors, but the two countries are now striving to turn all negative factors into positive ones.

Zhivkov quoted a Bulgarian proverb that says "all bad things can be turned into good account."

He then briefed Peng on Bulgaria's achievements in socialist construction.

During their talks both Peng Zhen and Zhivkov agreed that China and Bulgaria should further develop an all-round friendly and cooperative relationship, adding that the two countries could learn and draw on each other's experiences.

Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Premier Qiao Shi, Zhivkov and his party arrived here this morning.

The guests visited Nanjing's Yangtze River Bridge. They were accompanied by Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial [CPC] Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province.

Gu Xiulian held a luncheon in honor of the Bulgarian guests here today.

Zhivkov and his party flew to Shanghai this evening.

#### Tours Shanghai Area

OW091442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Shanghai, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, visited China's most modern steel enterprise, the Baoshan steel complex, and toured the Huangpu River here this morning.

Zhivkov was accompanied by Qiao Shi, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier, and mayor Jiang Zemin of Shanghai.

While visiting the Baoshan steel complex, Zhivkov asked about the production and development plan of the complex and accepted a porcelain plate engraved with "Memento of the Baoshan first stage project," a gift the complex presented him. In return he presented the complex a statue of an anti-fascist soldier.

In the evening, Zhivkov and his party were honored at a banquet held by Rui Xinwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Mayor Jiang [Zemin].



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SEMINAR HELD TO COMMEMORATE MAO'S YANAN TALK

OW101419 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 May 87

[From the "National News Hookup"; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] Following is a news report just received by this station: According to reporters Ren Heman and Yang Gangyi, a seminar to commemorate the 45th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the Yanan Literary and Art Forum was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Leading Comrades Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun, Yang Jingren, Wang Renzhi, Wang Meng, Yuan Baohua, Ai Zhisheng, and Chen Haosu attended the opening ceremony. Some 600 writers, artists, scholars, and theorists from the capital and other parts of China participated in the seminar. Yu Lan, a film artist, read speeches by Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Yanan Literary and Art Society, and Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau [title as heard] at the seminar.

Peng Zhen said in his speech: By calling for literature and art to serve the masses of people, especially workers, peasants, and soldiers, Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the Yanan Literary and Art Forum definitely settled a fundamental question of principle; pointed out the direction for intellectuals, writers and artists in particular; and promoted their unity with the workers, peasants, and soldiers, thereby contributing greatly to the cause of revolution and construction. Since then, we have entered a new historical period and faced a different situation. However, the basic guidelines of the speech are still applicable today. In the new historical period, the intellectuals, including writers and artists, should serve the people and socialism wholeheartedly. They should especially serve the socialist modernization drive, to which the broad masses of people have dedicated themselves.

Wang Zhen said in his speech: Comrade Mao Zedong's talk is an important work of Marxist literature and a special classic of Mao Zedong Thought on literary and art questions. This fact has been proven over and over in practice in the past 45 years.

He said: I particularly want to point out that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's congratulatory speech at the fourth congress of Chinese literary and art workers in 1979 is also an important work of Marxist literature. I suggest that we study both articles. For a period of time, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and its influence have indeed been reflected in the literary and art circles. Some erroneous viewpoints have become rampant. The party Central Committee discovered them in good time and took a clear-cut stand again in calling for opposing bourgeois liberalization. By waging the struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization, we should resolutely adhere to the central authorities' line on literature and art. Under the precondition that we uphold the four cardinal principles, we should implement the policy of freedom in literary and artistic creation.

During the meeting, a chorus of veteran cadres of the Ministry of Culture sang songs of the Yanan period.

(Cao Tai), a famous artist, recited a poem written by veteran poet (Zhu Ziqi) for the meeting.



## Wang Zhen's Speech on Mao's Talk

OW101712 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- An academic symposium to mark the 45th anniversary of the publication of the "Talk at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" opened in the lesser hall of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Comrades Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Huang Zhen, Yang Jingren, Wang Renzhi, Wang Meng, and Ai Zhisheng attended the opening ceremony.

Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talk at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," published 45 years ago, is an important Marxist document. During the past 45 years, the "Talk," which has nurtured generations of literary and art workers, has served as a correct guidance for China's revolutionary literary and art work. Actual experiences prove that the "Talk's" basic spirit is a scientific one, with both tremendous impact in the past, and still playing an irreplaceable role today.

In his opening speech, He Luo [0149 3157], president of the Chinese Society of Yanan Literature and Art, said that under the current new situation, restudying the "Talk" and carrying forward the Yanan spirit are of important significance for righting the course for literary and art work.

The academic symposium aims at rallying the vast number of literary and art workers who are willing to work hard to build a Chinese-style socialist society to earnestly study the "Talk at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and the series of important instructions on ideological and cultural issues from the party Central Committee after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to study new situations and new issues under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to uphold and develop a Marxist concept of literature and art under new historical conditions, and to exert joint efforts to develop and promote socialist literature and art.

He Luo said: From the approach of seeking truth from fact, and in the spirit of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, comrades attending the symposium will earnestly study and discuss certain issues with which people in the literary and art circle are concerned. They include: How to adhere to a correct course for literature and art and create new socialist literature and art with distinctive Chinese characteristics under new historical conditions; how to go deeper into life, and uphold and develop the Marxist theory of reflection; whether literary and art creation should continue to follow the guidance of Marxist thinking; and how to assess the new literary and art heritage handed down since the May 4th Movement, and the results of revolutionary literature and art since the publication of the "Talk."

During the opening ceremony, Yu Lan [0060 5663], a film artist, read the speech made by Comrade Peng Zhen Early this year at the forum attended by some veteran literary and art workers of the Yanan era.

During the opening ceremony, in connection with certain phenomena appearing in the literary and art circle not long ago, Comrade Wang Zhen talked about his feelings and understanding while studying the "Talks."

Wang Zhen said: Over the past several decades, the "Talk" has impressed me most by its teaching that in order to accomplish anything, literary and art workers must first have a correct stand and approach toward the people's cause. This requirement is of decisive importance to the success or failure of literary and art works, and to the rise or decline of the literary and art cause.

He said: The "Talk" has substantial content. In Comrade Mao Zedong's words, its central topic of discussion is basically the issue of serving the masses and how to serve them. During the course of Chinese revolution and the movement for Chinese revolutionary literature and art, Comrade Mao Zedong was the first to answer this question fully and correctly from a Marxist stand and viewpoint, and with Marxist methods.

He stressed: The "Talk" was published during the war of resistance against Japan. In those days the Chinese people, under CPC leadership, were engaged in a bloody struggle against Japanese imperialists. Now 45 years have elapsed, and the situation today is vastly different from that during the war of resistance against Japan. Today Chinese people of all nationalities are dedicated to building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Are the basic principles set forth in the "Talk" still applicable to literary and art workers under such historical conditions? I think that although our party's literary and art theories and principles have become more enriched and have been constantly developing over the past 45 years, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they have never departed from the foundation provided by the "Talk." Without doubt, the "Talk's" fundamental principles and spirit still play a guiding role in our literary and art work.

While our party is enriching and developing the "Talk's" basic principles, I should like in particular to bring to your attention Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 1979 speech greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists. That is also an important Marxist document, and a special, classic piece of work discussing literary and art issues in the light of Mao Zedong Thought. When we commemorate the 45th anniversary of the publication of the "Talk," I suggest that you study and research these two pieces of work together, review the history of literary and art works, sum up your experiences, and unify your understanding.

Wang Zhen maintained: During the period from the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talk" to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's greeting speech, the basic point of the CPC's literary and art policy is to promote increasingly closer ties between writers and artists on the one hand and the people on the other and, while the people are engaged in the great task of creating history, to seek deeper and better artistic understanding, discovery, and creation so that our art can reflect the great era in an increasingly better way. Those who stand with the people and work hard with them in excavating and rediscovering their heroic spirit and noble characters will reignite their creative zeal, reap a fruitful harvest, satisfy the people's needs, and win their respect. To heighten the Chinese people's sense of pride and patriotism, Wang Zhen earnestly urged literary and art workers to use popular ways to introduce to the vast number of Chinese people the outstanding Chinese culture, and the numerous heroic figures in Chinese history who fought against oppression and aggression.

In conclusion, Wang Zhen pointed out: The struggle against bourgeois liberalization is proceeding firmly and soundly. We must, through the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, firmly implement the party Central Committee's literary and art principles, including the principle of serving socialism and the people, the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, the principle for freedom of creation on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles, and the principle of achieving new unity through criticism and self-criticism, starting from the desire for unity. [paragraph continues]

If we understand and implement these principles fully and correctly, our socialist literature and art with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and our literature and art, which draw their vitality from the Chinese people's historical creativity, and which are popular among the Chinese people, certainly will witness a steady, historic situation of prosperity and brilliance.

To celebrate the holding of the symposium, the Senior Cadres Choir under the Ministry of Culture sang songs including "Big Army-People Production," "Guerrilla's Song," and "On Mount Taihang." These songs evoked the attendees' beautiful memories of yesteryears' fiery life. Some comrades were moved to tears, and many others could not help beating time and singing silently along with the choir.

Attending today's opening ceremony were over 500 writers, artists, experts, and scholars from 24 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in the country. The symposium, which is scheduled to close on 12 May, is sponsored by the Chinese Society of Yanan Literature and Art, the Chinese Art Institute, the Chinese Society for Study of Literature of Liberated Areas, the Society for Study of Mao Zedong Thought on Literature and Art, the Beijing Lu Xun Museum, the Society for Study of Marxist Theory on Literature and Art, the Editorial Department of "Literary and Art Theories and Criticism," and the Beijing Society of Literature and Art.

#### CHINA APPLIES TO HOST 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES

HK110817 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 May 87 p 1

["Special Dispatch from Beijing": "The International Olympic Committee Recently Disclosed That China Officially Applied for Hosting the 2000 Olympic Games"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (TA KUNG PAO) — Report from Istanbul: China has officially applied to host the 2000 Olympic Games. Many member associations of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) have also expressed the hope that the Olympic Games will be held in China. This was disclosed by the Information Department of the IOC in Istanbul on 7 May.

The spokesman of the Information Department of the IOC also said: "China's application will meet with keen competition of some countries." One of the competitors is Turkey. Istanbul would also like to host the 2000 Olympic Games.

As early as July 1984, Lu Jindong, deputy head of the Chinese Olympic delegation, announced at a press conference in Los Angeles that China has submitted to the Asian Olympic Council an application to host the 11th Asian Games in 1990 and that if the application is approved, China will apply to host the 2000 Olympic Games.

#### CIRCULAR ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' SUMMER ACTIVITIES

OW100853 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1058 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) — The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the party group of the State Education Commission, and the CYL Central Committee recently issued a joint circular, calling on various localities, departments concerned, and institutions of higher learning to do a good job in organizing social activities for college students during this year's summer vacation and to carry out these activities in a planned and organized manner so that more young students will participate in such activities.



The circular points out: During the winter vacation, many colleges enthusiastically organized their students to participate in various social activities, scoring excellent results. The activities helped many young students understand our country's situation, develop a correct understanding of China's construction and reform, and find their own identity in the course of carrying out practice.

The circular continues: From a long-term perspective, to organize such activities well and gradually systemize them is of great significance in helping young students study Marxism; follow the correct political orientation; keep in close touch with workers, peasants, and reality; and grow healthily.

The circular says: Right now, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Students' Federation have already made preparations to develop camping activities to "help the poor in 100 countries and learn from society" during this year's summer vacation. Some localities and institutions of higher learning have worked out several good plans. They should firmly carry out their work in this regard.

The circular points out: In organizing more social activities for college students, not only should the various institutions of higher learning make arrangements, the various departments and units in society must also vigorously coordinate with each other and support such activities.

In order to do a good job in organizing such social activities, the circular stresses the following points:

1. These activities are mainly aimed at teaching young students greater love for the party and socialism by organizing them to temper themselves in various social activities and receive education from the workers and peasants. These activities are also aimed at helping young students uphold the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These activities should help students understand that to achieve China's socialist modernization, it is imperative to rely on workers, peasants, and intellectuals and make serious long-term efforts so that the students will clearly understand the historical mission of the younger generation, develop a correct understanding of themselves, and become young people with lofty ideals, high morals and educational standards, and a strong sense of discipline.

2. Right now, various institutions of higher learning should begin to make arrangements to organize more social activities for college students during this year's summer vacation. They should work out plans and decide the forms of the social activities as well as the locations. In organizing such activities, attention must be paid to obtaining actual results. Forms of such activities must be varied, keeping in mind the interests of the students with different majors and in different grades and districts. Generally speaking, social activities for the students must be carried out in the vicinity of the college. It is essential to practice economy and guard against formalism. It is imperative to mobilize the students ideologically, and encourage them to actively participate in various social activities. Particular attention must be paid to helping students understand the various issues in China's construction and reform with the correct approach.

3. The whole society is responsible for helping the young students grow healthily. All departments and units should warmly welcome and support the young students in carrying out social activities.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES POLITICAL REFORM

HK280431 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU YANJIU in Chinese No 2, 1987 pp 30-33

[Article by Yang Baikui (2799 4102 2247) of the Political Science Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences: "Some Questions on China's Political Structural Reform" -- written in November 1986]

[Text] The Position of Political Structural Reform in our Country's Modernization  
[subhead]

Modernization is a general development from a traditional economy, politics and culture into a modern economy, politics and culture, and a common process of the progress of mankind. Judging from the origin of this process we know that there are two kinds of development -- internally stimulated development and externally stimulated development. China's development belongs to externally stimulated development. In the initial stage the demand for modernization in China did not originate from society itself. This was because of the external repercussions over the country. The understanding of the Chinese of the importance of modernization underwent a unique process from passivity to initiative, from lopsidedness to thoroughness, and from unconsciousness to consciousness. This process of understanding is also closely connected with the tortuous economic and cultural development inside Chinese society, the complicated struggle of the political forces, and the rapid change in the external world. Therefore, the Chinese realized the importance of modernization after they had experienced long-term suffering and defeat.

More and more people have now understood that socialist modernization in China is the modernization of the entire society, which includes not only economic modernization, but also political and cultural modernization. Social practices in recent years have more explicitly shown that if we fail to modernize the entire society, or proceed from the political, ideological and cultural fields, it will be impossible for us to realize economic modernization. Therefore, apart from economic structural reform [jing ji ti zhi he qi ta fang mian de gai ge 4842 3444 7555 0455 0735 0366 0100 2455 7240 4104 2395 7245], we should also carry out political structural reform, ideological transformation and an improvement in the quality of man. Political structural reform is the most important condition and guarantee for reforms in other aspects.

Putting Forward the Problem of Economic Structural Reform and the Progress of the Reform [subhead]

Around the time of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the speeches delivered by some leading comrades of the party and the party documents circulated already emphasized the issue repeatedly. In recent years a lot of work has been done in our country for economic structural reform. For example, important reform is mentioned in the new Constitution adopted in 1982 covering the following areas: Organs of state power, administrative organs of the state, the administrative system of the Army, local organs of power, the autonomous system of the regions inhabited by minority nationalities, self-government organizations of the masses, the electoral system, the system governing the tenure of office for senior leaders of the state and party, and so on. However, with the development of the economic structural reform and other reforms, we have discovered many severe defects in our country's political structure. At present, we should concentrate our efforts to solve these problems. These problems have manifested themselves in the following: 1) People have more and more explicitly realized that without carrying out political structural reform in many aspects, it is impossible to completely change the party style and the general moods in society. [paragraph continues].



Even if we have improved them for a period of time many old problems will occur again, and new problems and new unhealthy trends will arise. 2) Political structural reform in various aspects [zheng zhi ti zhi zhu fang mian de bian ge 2398 3112 7555 0455 6175 2455 7240 4104 6239 7245] which is in progress, has not yet been fully carried out due to the obstruction of the traditional force, and a lack of coordination between our measures and a specific system. 3) Economic structural reform, and reforms in other aspects have posed new demands for the economic structural reform. 4) With the progress of reform in many aspects and social development (such as the relative independence of enterprises, the increase in the number of intellectuals, and so on), people have begun to ask for more democracy, and political participation.

Therefore, we should further raise the issue of political structural reform more definitely so that it will be carried out in a more profound and coordinated way and on a larger scale.

#### Relations Between Political Structural Reform, Economic Development and Economic Structural Reform [subhead]

If other conditions are the same, a more advanced economy will provide people with more conditions and means for communication, and more opportunities for education. When people have high income levels they will have more time, energy and material conditions to show concern for politics and take part in political activities. In this way, the level of political socialization, and the level of people's participation in politics will become higher. Therefore, the level of economic development in our country and the level of people's incomes will have a bearing on the way to carry out political structural reform and on the level which should be attained in the reform.

When people heavily rely on certain persons, organizations, and organs economically, or are strictly controlled by certain persons, organizations and organs, it is impossible for them to have greater political independence. Economic structural reform in China has changed the highly centralized and direct control of the government over enterprises and workers into comparatively dispersed and indirect control so that enterprises and workers will not economically rely on the government and government working personnel too heavily. If we carry out further reform in ownership, this reliance will be significantly reduced. In this way, economic independence will provide conditions for political democracy, and set a high demand on the political democracy. Enterprises will thus have greater political independence, and be able to independently express their political desires, and supervise the activities of the government more effectively. In the meantime, reform in the economic management system will bring about changes in the functions of the government, and the methods for economic management. It will also demand a change in the relations between government organs, the party and government, and in the quantity and quality of the working personnel of the party and government. Therefore, economic structural reform will give great impetus to political structural reform.

There are overlapping and closely connected parts in the political structural reform and the economic structural reform. But political structural reform has its independent contents. For example, special committees have been established inside the NPC in order to strengthen its role. People's deputies below the county level are directly elected. The state has set up a Central Military Commission in order to gradually change the leadership system of the Army. A term of office has been set for senior leaders of the state and government in order to avoid life tenure. We have also established armed police forces. Political structural reform in these aspects is not directly related to economic structural reform. [paragraph continues]

The purpose of reform in these areas is to enable people to further master the power of the state, participate in the management of the state, further pursue democracy for residents, and have their rights to freedom. Therefore, we should not regard political structural reform as something serving only economic structural reform.

#### The Relations Between Political Structural Reform in Our Country and Conceptual Culture [subhead]

The dross of the traditional Chinese culture and the leftist dogmatism were the two basic cultural factors which hindered economic structural reform over the past decades. These two factors were melted in varying degrees, and existed in the minds of different kinds of people. For example, the idea of "a unified domain" of the feudal culture was combined with the traditional idea of a "high degree of centralization and unified control." This made some people think that the level of social progress was high as long as power was concentrated, and the forms of activities were unified. They opposed the delegation of power and democracy. They opposed and feared freedom, blazing new trails, and diversified ideological concepts. Let us take another example. The idea of egalitarianism of small-scale peasantry in the feudal culture was melted with the dogmatic idea of "criticizing bourgeois rights." This gave rise to the ideological concepts of "everyone eating from the same big pot," which sought rights and power without considering duties and responsibilities, indiscriminately advocated equal share of interests and equal responsibility, and opposed the ideas of equal opportunity for all, equal competition, and awarding the best and eliminating the worst favored by the socialist idea of equality. The idea of "respecting the words of the sage" in the feudal culture (some people always cited "Confucian quotations," or "what the ancient poems said" when delivering a speech) was welded with book worship of dogmatism. This gave rise to ideological concepts of basing all theories and actions on "books," and opposed the views of testing the truth in practice, discovering and developing the truth. All these outmoded concepts have impeded the progress of the socialist cause of reform.

To carry out an in-depth political structural reform, we should greatly change our conceptual culture, or ideology. This has demanded that in accordance with the basic principle of Marxism, we further emancipate our mind, implement the double-hundred policy in an all-round way, ensure academic freedom and freedom of creation, and fully improve people's cultural quality. Without a corresponding reform in ideology, it is impossible to deepen political structural reform, and reforms in other aspects. Of course, political structural reform will greatly promote the changes in the conceptual culture and ideology.

#### The Relations Between Political Structural Reform and Social Groups [subhead]

All political problems are closely connected with the interests, demands and the balance of forces of social groups. Political structural reform is, of course, no exception. In the feudal society which lasted 2,000 years, the basic political structure in our country was one in which the highest authority was the imperial power. Through organized government officials, who completely took orders from the imperial power, the emperor ruled and administered the masses who were like a sheet of loose sand. The masses were engaged in different occupations. For example, there were "literati" or "intellectuals," who were mainly Confucian scholars, and merchants and handicraftsmen after the Sui and Tang Dynasties. But they never formed their own independent social groups. Like peasants, medium and small landlords and other people, they were a sheet of loose sand under the imperial power. They were "subjects" in front of the organized government officials. [paragraph continues]

A fairly great number of the "literati" very often became appendages of the imperial power. This was one of the basic reasons why democratic system could not prevail after the Sui and Tang Dynasties, although commerce, handicraft and culture were fairly developed.

With the establishment of the socialist system in China people have become the masters of their own country. Their fundamental interests are identical. This is the superiority of the socialist political system. However, with the development of reforms in various aspects, social groups, which are independent to a certain extent, will be formed in our country, such as workers' groups in factories and mines, the group of entrepreneurs, the group of intellectuals, the group of individual industrialists and businessmen, the group of agricultural laborers, and so on. Some of them are shareholders, and some are not. They are relatively independent. In particular, the relative independence and development of the "intermediate strata" will bring changes to the socialist political structure. They are the basic units of residents' participation in politics, and the intermediate links of democratic communications between residents and political power. They will become promoters of political structural reform in our country, and the social basis on which political structural reform should rely. Promoting the formation of these groups and making them more independent will be helpful to the progress of the political structural reform.

#### The Basic Shortcomings of China's Political Structure [subhead]

In terms of the organization of political power, the fundamental difference between traditional and modern societies is this: The organization of the political power of traditional society is characterized by the mixing of politics with administration and the mixing of political affairs with routine affairs, and one organ is in charge of routine affairs of different natures; whereas the organization of the political power of modern society is characterized by the separation of duties, which means that one organ displays one specialized function. China has not practiced the separation of different duties in the organization of its political power. This finds expression in the mixing of party leadership with government administration, the mixing of government administration with enterprise management, the mixing of party leadership with administrative, legislative, and judicial work, and the mixing of personnel in charge of political affairs with managerial personnel. Except for the ruling party, all other political organizations are underdeveloped. Since the organization of the political power in the country is characterized by the mixing of different functions and duties, it is inevitable that public power is highly centralized, that the country is ruled by man and not by law, and that some departments are infested with bureaucracy. These are the basic shortcomings of China's political structure.

#### The Contents and Targets of China Political Structural Reform [subhead]

China's political structural reform consists of three areas of reforms: 1) The reform of political power; 2) the reform of administration; and 3) the reform of civilian political rights. The targets are to bring about democratization in political power, to improve the efficiency of administration, and to ensure the legitimate rights of citizens and exercise rule by law. These three areas of reforms and targets have their independent meaning, but they are supplementary to each other and should coordinate with each other. None of these areas is dispensable. What merits particular attention is this: In the reform of administration there exists the problem of improving efficiency, but this is not the only problem to resolve, since China is different from countries with a relatively perfect political or administrative structure whose main task is to improve administrative efficiency. The reform of administration in China is aimed at changing government functions, government management, and the composition of government functionaries. [paragraph continues]



Apart from improving efficiency, this involves issues of a strong political nature. Therefore, in a "purely political" sense, China's administrative structural reform is an indispensable part of its political structural reform.

Due to the above contents and targets, China's political structural reform can be summarized as bringing about a highly-efficient, democratic constitutional government.

#### Basic Consideration for China's Political Structural Reform [subhead]

China's political structural reform should not be carried out under an overall program, that is, in designed steps. It should become a process of constantly establishing and perfecting the political mechanism. For a long period to come, China's political situation according to the requirements for establishing and perfecting the following four political mechanisms: the mechanism to realize targets, the optimization mechanism, the mechanism to give impetus, and the mechanism to restrict. The first mechanism will ensure that party and state targets will remain unchanged in spite of the change in leaders or the change in the views and attention of leaders. The second mechanism will enable people who hold firm to socialism and have both high morality and optimized knowledge to become leaders or working personnel of the party and the state. The third mechanism will give a powerful impetus to politics and administration so that these two will operate highly efficiently. The fourth mechanism will prevent leaders and working personnel from abusing their rights for personal gain and from harming people. Viewed from the entire modernization process, the first mechanism involves realizing objectives whereas the other three involve the means with which to realize objectives. But for political structural reform the four mechanisms all involve realizing objectives, since they are indispensable in realizing the three basic targets of China's political structural reform.

#### The Process of China's Political Structural Reform [subhead]

Political structural reform is carried out within the original structure and not outside it. It is impossible to set up a new structure outside the original structure and then substitute the new for the old. This determines that the reform will negate the original structure and at the same time rely on it under certain conditions. It also determines that the reform is of a gradual, protracted, and complex nature. At the beginning of the reform it is inevitable that the larger part of the aspects of the original structure are retained while reforming the smaller part of them. Following deepening of the reform the structure will consist of more new contents. Eventually, a comparatively perfect socialist political structure will take shape. In this sense, a reform is a revolution. China's economic structural reform is undergoing this process. Economic structural reform has developed from the rural areas to the cities and from the spheres of production and distribution to the spheres of circulation and consumption. Now it is developing in the ownership system. There are also different development stages in the reforms in the spheres of production, distribution, circulation, and consumption.

This is the same with political structural reform. In the reform, the original structure should be changed. To reduce as many obstacles as possible the reform should proceed step-by-step from the link where a breakthrough is the easiest, since this will not cause great social unrest. Obviously, at the beginning of the reform the larger part of the old structure should not be touched. Only the most important part is changed. For example, it is impossible to immediately set up a high degree of democracy. It can only be realized gradually by reforming the undemocratic part of the old structure. But this does not mean that the reform is false. [paragraph continues]



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As long as the reform produces effective results it is a genuine reform and should be carried on. This reform is different from all past rebellions that were "on a grand and spectacular scale," that were of an "earth-shaking" nature, and that could not help resolve any essential problem. This reform is proceeding from the easy to the difficult. In carrying out this reform we should be mentally prepared that it will undergo a protracted process.

In Carrying Out Political Structural Reform We Should Learn From Past and Foreign Experiences [subhead]

China's political structural reform should be carried out in light of the specific conditions in the country, in coordination with reforms in other fields, and by absorbing historical and foreign experiences. Apart from summarizing our own historical experiences and lessons (such as the success and failure of reforms in history, the rational part of the government system, and its experience in exercising the supervisory system), we should also pay attention to the reform experiences of some East European countries (such as their experiences in handling the relationship between the party and the state, in exercising the legal system, in substituting the new system for the old one, in carrying out economic reform, and in forming various social organizations). In addition, we should absorb the beneficial experiences of Western developed countries and draw our own experience from the success and failure of some developing countries in their political development. In particular, the experiences of some east Asian countries that have cultural traditions similar to China's are worth studying. Only by proceeding from the specific conditions in our country and learning from historical and foreign experiences can we gradually form a China-type socialist political structure that will help promote the country's modernization.

The Present Tasks in China's Political Structural Reform [subhead]

It is necessary to strengthen our theoretical study and investigation in the course of political structural reform. The factors that have seriously hampered economic structural reform must be promptly reformed. The transformation of the government function and its management methods, the reform in government organs, the reform of the personnel system, and the reform aimed at separating party leadership from government administration at the grass-roots level are our urgent tasks at present. These issues have been accurately selected for reform purposes, but more detailed study and investigation should be conducted so that we can arrive at a correct theoretical judgement and popularize these reforms from selected units to more units by proceeding from easy to difficult.

WAN LI, HU QILI STRESSES PERSEVERING IN REFORM

HK080550 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Madarin 0300 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council, and Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, stressed when inspecting Guangzhou City that it is essential to adhere to the four cardinal principles and persevere in reform and opening up; without reform, there is no way out and success cannot be attained in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Reform mobilizes people's enthusiasm; with great enthusiasm all round, there are fine prospects for the state.

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Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qili came to Guangdong to attend the celebration of the completion of the Dayaoshan tunnel. They inspected Guangzhou on 5 May. Accompanied by provincial and city leaders, they visited the China export commodities trade fair, the Tianhe sports center, and other urban construction projects.

While visiting the trade fair, Wan Li said: It is evident from the trade fair that there is no way out without reform. With good policies, everybody has great enthusiasm and the state has fine prospects.

Comrade Hu Qili said: The facts prove that closing the country to international intercourse does not work. We have already made a fine start in opening up and reforms. Of course, we will encounter complex situations in the course of opening up and reform. This requires that we be both bold and cautious and seriously sum up experiences at every step we take.

#### FANG YI, OTHERS WELCOME 'GO' CHESS TEAM

OW081116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese "Go" chess team which defeated the Japanese counterpart to win the second Sino-Japanese "Go" chess challenge series, was welcomed at a party here today.

Fang Yi, honorary president of the Chinese "Go" Chess Association, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Lu Zhengcao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and chess fans attended the party.

Ace player Nie Weiping, who beat Japan's Otake Eiyu in the decisive match to help the Chinese team win the title, explained today his match against Eiyu in Japan last week.

#### LI PENG ATTENDS PACKAGING INDUSTRY MEETING

OW090748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng today called for great efforts to improve packaging for various kinds of goods as China suffers economic losses of about 14 billion yuan (about 3.76 billion U.S. dollars) a year due to poor packaging.

Li Peng said at a meeting here on the packaging industry, "despite noted progress -- saving 2.5 billion yuan (672 million U.S. dollars) by improving packaging in the past three years -- China's packaging industry is still in the early stage of development."

The importance of good packaging must not be underestimated as it can cut economic losses, provide convenience to consumers and enhance product competitiveness, he added.

However, he noted, China's packaging industry is still backward technologically, as compared with that of developed countries.

"We should develop the packaging industry in line with China's conditions and consider consumers' interests," he said.

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The packaging industry has now 4,700 enterprises at county level -- twice the figure for 1980 -- with over one million employees.

Today, Li Peng and State Councillor Zhang Jinfu issued certificates of merit to 174 people who have made outstanding contributions to the development of the packaging industry.

YU QIULI SPEAKS AT ARMY POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW101005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1039 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] [No place-name as received] 8 May (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department of the PLA, pointed out at the all-Army conference on political work at the grass-roots level: The slogan of "Soldiers who do not want to be generals are not good soldiers," should not be blindly promoted.

Participants at the all-Army conference on political work at the grass-roots level on 7 May spoke on typical cases. The director of the Air Force Radar Academy Political Department, said while introducing his experiences that some of the cadets who have received education in "ideals, morality, culture and discipline" have discarded the unrealistic "dream of becoming a general." They are determined to be "common soldiers on the frontier" after their graduation. Yu Qiuli interposed: The slogan of "Soldiers who do not want to become generals are not good soldiers" needs to be analyzed and should not be promoted blindly. Communists do not carry out revolution for the sake of winning promotion or getting rich. Dong Cunrui and Lei Feng were not generals but were they not good soldiers? Ask our old cadres which of them thought of becoming a "general" during the revolution? We must have a correct political viewpoint on this issue. Graduates of the Radar Academy are mostly assigned to frontier areas and offshore islands, some of the cadres can become a regimental commander at most. How could we have so many "generals?"

He said: Military institutes and Army units should not take "general" as their lifetime pursuit, rather they should induce cadres and fighters to develop the spirit of selfless contribution and should integrate the realization of their personal ideals with doing a good job in army construction and realizing the party's lofty ideals. If the slogan of "Soldiers who do not want to be generals are not good soldiers" is promoted, it is bound to encourage individualism, cause the party's fine tradition to degenerate, and weaken the Army's fighting power.

Yu Qiuli pointed out: We must seriously and soberly judge the fashionable bourgeois slogans and arguments and should not promote and follow them blindly. We must dare to fight against those incorrect ideological trends in the Army, support the correct and dispel the wrong, and maintain the purity of the Army's political ideology.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS MUSICAL PREMIERE 8 MAY

OW081800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The first professional production of an American musical in China "The Music Man" was well received at its premiere this evening in Beijing's Tianqiao Theater. [passage omitted]

Among the audience at tonight's performance were Chinese leaders Xi Zhongxun and Liao Hansheng, and Cao Yu, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association. [passage omitted]



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HAO JIANXIU, JI PENGFEI ATTEND CHARITY PERFORMANCE

OW081756 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Society of China sponsored a charity performance for children this evening featuring the theme of world Red Cross Day "Children Alive". All income from the performance will be used for children's education and health.

Qu Zhe, deputy secretary-general of the society, said, "The performance is aimed at arousing society's concern for children and focusing attention on the work of the Red Cross. World Red Cross Day is May 8, the birthday of Henri Dunant, the Swedish founder of the world Red Cross Society." The society, with a history of 83 years, has developed rapidly in China over the last few years. [passage omitted]

Watching the performance were Hao Jianxiu, Wang Ping, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, Rong Gaotang and others."

BANK RELAXES RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN DEPOSITS

HK090744 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 May 87 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhao Jinming]

[Text] The Bank of China has relaxed more restrictions on foreign currency deposits by residents in China, in a bid to attract more individual funds, a bank official said.

With the policy of opening to the outside world, more and more Overseas Chinese, their families and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan come to the mainland bringing considerable amounts of foreign currency. This lies idle if they cannot deposit it in a bank.

Encouraged by the newly-revised Regulations on Foreign Currency Deposits (Category C), the Bank of China's balance of individual deposits in foreign currency reached \$430 million by the end of March, \$20 million more than in the previous month, Zheng Weiping, deputy manager of the bank's Coordination and Planning Department told CHINA DAILY.

The Bank of China inaugurated a foreign currency fixed deposit service in July 1, 1984. Under the new rules issued last March, foreign currency brought into the country or held by residents in China can be deposited in either a foreign currency fixed deposit account or a current deposit account.

And the smallest amount for opening a fixed deposit account has dropped from 150 yuan to the equivalent of 50 yuan, and to 20 yuan for a current deposit account, Zheng said.

In addition to U.S. dollars, British pounds, West German marks, Japanese yen and Hong Kong dollars, French francs are now also accepted by the bank.



Depositors can withdraw all or part of their foreign currency immediately, depending on the bank's stocks. Before March, the depositors could withdraw only a part of their foreign deposits at one time, Zheng said.

Some of the bank's branches and sub-branches now also offer fixed deposit accounts combining with current deposit accounts to help depositors, she said.

Depositors can withdraw their money in its original form or in Renminbi. They will enjoy preferential treatment, if they withdraw it in Renminbi.

The new regulations are popular with depositors. Deposits have increased by an average of \$16 million a month, Zheng said.

Of the bank's 680,000 depositors, one-third come from Guangdong Province, Zheng said.

The bank's 369 branches and sub-branches also handle foreign exchange fixed and current deposits.

#### YUAN BAOHUA SPEAKS ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

HK100641 Xian Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The 5-day Fifth National Forum on Enterprise Management Modernization concluded in Xian on 9 May. Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economics Commission, pointed out in a summation speech: It is essential to work hard at management in order to tap the tremendous potentials in the enterprises. The leaders of the economic departments must enhance understanding and get a thoroughly good job of this work.

Yuan Baohua pointed out in his speech: At present many people attach importance to input but neglect output. They are full of zeal for increasing equipment and investment but do not make enough effort to improve quality and economic results. Everyone is saying that there are very great potentials in the enterprises, but where are these potentials? I think they are precisely in the modernization of management. We must work hard at management in order to improve economic results. Therefore, the leaders at all levels of the economic departments must enhance their understanding regarding the modernization of enterprise management, strengthen this work, and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.

Comrade Yuan Baohua stressed in his speech: We must integrate the modernization of enterprise management with the current key tasks of deepening enterprise reform, unfolding the double increase and double economy drive, and upgrading the enterprises, and ensure that the two are linked and penetrate into and spur each other. The upgrading of an enterprise is the comprehensive reflection of its quality. Upgrading is a hard target and cannot be attained without strengthening management. At the same time, we must realize that we cannot pin our hopes on favored treatment policies from higher authority. Progress made by depending on external conditions is always only a temporary affair; permanent progress can only be made by making a success of management and tapping internal potentials. Amassing some wealth while increasing production practicing economy is a method of curing the symptom; strengthening management is the method of curing the disease.

LI GUIXIAN ATTENDS ANHUI CPPCC OPENING CEREMONY

OW081422 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 87 p 1

[By Jiang Haibo]

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened at Hefei's Jianghuai Theater on the morning of 19 April.

Chairman Shi Junjie; Vice Chairmen Li Qingquan, Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Zheng Jiaqi, Cao Zhenqiu, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, Ding Jizhe, Guang Renhong, Teng Maotong, Li Jixiang, Meng Yiqi, Secretary General Zhang Binglun, and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee were seated on the rostrum.

Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Guangyu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wang Yuzhao, governor, attended the opening ceremony and extended their warm greetings. [passage omitted]

Also seated on the rostrum were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Lu Rongjiang, Xu Leyi, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Liu Guangcai, Zhang Linyuan, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, Wang Shengjun, Chen Guanghua, Hou Yong, Cui Jianxiao, Su Hua, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Zhao Minxue, Yang Jike, Wang Houhong, and Song Ming. Zhao Fang, Zhao Chunyi, and Zhou Aiyi, responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Anhui and the provincial armed police units, also attended the opening meeting.

Zhang Kaifan, Sun Zhongrong, Liu Zhengwen, Hu Xiguang, and Fang Xiangming, former responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee, were also present. [passage omitted]

LI TIEYING VISITS ANHUI; CONFERS WITH LEADERS

OW101115 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 87 P 1

[Text] Li Tieying, minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and minister of electronics industry, recently attended a joint meeting of directors of committee (offices) for restructuring the economic system of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui Provinces in Anhui. Responsible comrades of the committees (offices) for restructuring the economic system of the three provinces briefed him on the reforms carried out in their provinces, and the relevant achievements made in the last few years. Li Tieying expressed his satisfaction over the reforms carried out in the three provinces. He called on the committees (offices) for restructuring the economic system at all levels to seriously sum up experience and actively explore ways to set up the mechanism for operating a socialist commodity economy.

During his stay in Anhui, Li Tieying held a cordial conversation and exchanged views with provincial party Secretary Li Guixian and Governor Wang Yuzhao on questions concerning the reform of the economic system.

ANHUI'S LI GUIXIAN OFFICIATES AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW101111 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] A memorial service was held for Comrade Lan Ganting, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial Advisory Commission, at the Hefei funeral parlor at 1500 on 18 April. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Deng Liqun, Zhang Jingfu, Yang Yichen, and Qian Xiaochu sent wreaths. The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; the General Office of the Central Advisory Commission; the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; the Beijing Municipal Advisory Commission; Shandong Province's Zhaoyuan County Party Committee; and the leading party, government, and military comrades of Anhui Province also sent wreaths. [passage omitted]

Attending the memorial service were leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, Li Guixian, Wang Guangyu, Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, Meng Fulin, Liu Guangcai, Zhang Linyuan, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, Wang Shengjun, Cheng Guanghua, Hou Yong, Cui Jianxiao, Su Yu, Su Hua, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Ying Yiquan, Zheng Huaizhou, Li Qingquan, Zhu Nong, Zheng Jiaqi, Ma Leting, Guang Renhong, Li Jixiang, Meng Yiqi, Xu Shiqi, Bai Luke, Cheng Qingquan, Zhang Guiru, Ou Yuanfang, Yu Hanwen, and Qin Guangyu. Also attending the memorial service were leading comrades of the various provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, as well as friends of comrade Lan Ganting, totalling more than 400 people.

Veteran Comrades Li Shinong, Zhang Kai'an, Yuan Zheng, Liu Lianmin, Ma Changyan, Zhang Zuoyin, Meng Jiaqin, Hu Tan, and Comrade Yue Lin, Standing Committee member of the Jilin Provincial Advisory Commission, also attended the memorial service.

Comrade Li Guixian, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the memorial service. Comrade Lu Rongjing, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a eulogy. [passage omitted]

When Comrade Lan Ganting was seriously ill in Beijing and after his death, leading comrades Song Renqiong, Wang Enmao, Yang Yichen, Qian Xiaochu, Gao Yang, Gu Zhuoxin, Guo Feng, Zhou Zijian, Ren Zhibin, Wu De, and Cao Zhi; responsible comrades of Anhui Province who are staying in Beijing Wang Guangyu, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, Meng Fulin, Cheng Guanghua, Cui Jianxiao, Yang Weiping, Zhang Zuoyin, and Su Hua; Jilin Province's Yu Ke and Li Diping; and Shanxi Province's Ruan Bosheng, as well as Comrade Lan Ganting's friends, called on him at the hospital and paid last respects to his remains.

FUJIAN VICE-GOVERNOR RESIGNS FROM POSTS

OW100833 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] The 2-day 25th session of the 6th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed in Fuzhou today. [paragraph continues]



The meeting listened to a briefing by the leading group for preparing the sixth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on relevant matters about the session. It also deliberated and decided on all draft documents for submission to the forthcoming sixth session of the provincial People's Congress for deliberation. At the nomination of Governor Hu Ping, the meeting decided to appoint Zhang Hua as director of the provincial administration of industry and commerce, and approved Wang Yishi's resignation from vice governorship and his concurrent posts as secretary general of the provincial government [as heard] and chairman of the provincial organization committee.

Cheng Xu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report at the meeting on a visit by a Fujian provincial delegation to Belgium's Liege Province.

Vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee present at the meeting were Wang Yan, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng. Present at the meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the provincial people's government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

#### SHANDONG MILITARY PARTY LEADERS GATHER

SK090735 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] From 26 April to 7 May, the Jinan Military Region held a joint meeting with the participation of secretaries of party committees at the army, divisional, brigade, and regimental levels.

The meeting, stressed that in order to suit the demands of the new situation, we should strive to strengthen the fundamental improvement of party committees and should bring into full play the party committees' role as the core of leadership in persistent accordance with the principle in which the party should administer and discuss party affairs.

Chi Haotian, secretary of the party committee of the Jinan Military Region; and Li Jiulong, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Jinan Military Region, attended and made speeches at the meeting. Attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the party committee of the Jinan Military Region, including Gu Hui, (Zhang Zhijian), Song Qingwei, Jiang Futang, and Xu Chunyang.

In his speech, Chi Haotian analyzed the new situation and new problems cropping up in the new era. He pointed out: Party committees should focus their construction in the new age on fundamental construction. While strengthening the construction of party committees, we should pay attention to the issues of vital importance which affect the combat effectiveness of party committees and to factors of decisive significance. That is, we should maintain a firm and correct ideological and political orientation and should bear deeply in mind the needs to adhere to the four cardinal principles, to persist in the guiding ideology of army building in the new age, to serve the people wholeheartedly, and to persist in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. We should study and grasp Marxist theory, enhance the principled nature of inner-party political life, and persist in the party's fundamental organizational principle of democratic centralism. Members of party committees should love, believe, support, and understand each other, learn from each others' strengths to offset their own weakness, and cooperate with each other to enhance the understanding of revolutionary cause and the sense of historical responsibility.



Chi Haotian stressed: In strengthening the construction of party committees in the new age, we should set strict demands on party organizations at all levels and each and every party member, according to the party Constitution, should persist in the principle in which the party should administer party affairs, strictly enforce party discipline, strictly implement the party's organizational systems, and effectively conduct supervision within the party.

He said: Party committee secretaries have a special duty, but do not have special powers or rights. Thus, they should constantly play a leading role, take advantage of their powers to make contributions, be honest in performing their official duties, handle affairs justly, appoint people according to their political integrity and ability, and work hard in an effort to be leaders with political awareness, clean personal records, and achievements. By so doing they can guide the common people to build the party committees well and achieve the work of leadership. The common people of the party committees can truly be the strong core guiding the construction of a modern, regular, and revolutionary army.

#### SHANDONG'S LIANG ATTENDS JOURNALISM CEREMONY

SK090726 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting to issue honorary certificates and badges to veteran journalists and the second provincial meeting to award good press works were held at the press center of the provincial radio and television department on 7 May.

The first group of 628 journalists was given honorary certificates issued by the state Journalists Association, and 919 journalists won honorary certificates issued by the provincial Journalists Association. [passage omitted]

Attending the meetings were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Liang Buting, Li Changan, Lu Maozeng, Miao Fenglin, Su Yiran, Yang Bo, Li Zhen, Tan Qinglian, and Zhou Zhenxing.

Li Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the meetings. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, an unprecedentedly excellent situation in our province's press service has emerged. So far nearly 100 categories of newspapers and periodicals have been published throughout the province. The province has 10 broadcasting stations, 15 television stations, and more than 17,000 full-time press workers. Through long-term revolutionary and construction practice, a large number of press workers who are devoted to the proletarian revolutionary cause have been cultivated. The comrades who were issued honorary certificates and badges today are examples of such meritorious persons. [passage omitted]

Provincial leading comrades issued honorary certificates and badges to veteran press workers and recognized the 204 good press works which emerged in the second provincial press works appraisal drive.

Before the meetings opened, the provincial Journalists Association and the provincial Press Society held enlarged meetings with the participation of their permanent members to sum up the work done last year and to set work tasks for this year.

SHANGHAI'S RUI ADDRESSES THEORETICAL FORUM

OW101117 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Addressing a forum held on 6 and 8 May by the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee [SMPC] for theoretical workers in Shanghai, SMPC Secretary Rui Xingwen pointed out that Shanghai faces two urgent tasks in promoting Marxist theoretical work: 1) To properly organize Shanghai's theoretical workers to work closely with their counterparts in other parts of the country in addressing new problems that arise in upholding the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization, as well as upholding the principles of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy; and 2) to carry out in-depth research of Marxist theory to expedite the process of promoting socialist material and spiritual construction.

The forum focused on discussing how to intensify Marxist theoretical work. Comrade Zeng Qinghong, SMPC deputy secretary, and Comrade Sun Gang, deputy head of the SMPC Propaganda Department, were present at the symposium.

During the symposium, Comrade Rui Xingwen expressed the following views on intensifying Marxist theoretical work: 1) The principles of Marxist theoretical work are based on upholding the four cardinal principles, combating bourgeois liberalization, and upholding the policies of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy, as well as on building a Chinese-style socialist society; 2) attention should be given to the study of basic Marxist theory; 3) great attention should be paid to studying the practical application of Marxist theory; and 4) the basic attitude in theoretical study is to study how to apply theoretical study to economic construction. While continuing to denounce bourgeois liberal ideas, we should work positively and earnestly study how to build a Chinese-style socialist society.

SHANGHAI'S RUI VISITS PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

OW081351 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpts] Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, visited the Gaoqiao Petrochemical Company yesterday to familiarize himself with the details of its production and operation. He and other comrades arrived at the company at about 9 am. [passage omitted]

Comrade Rui Xingwen praised the company's refinery for good management, environmental, and economic results, and affirmed the experience of the company in tapping its potential, making technological transformation, and developing production.

In the afternoon, Rui Xingwen visited the environmental protection education center and the institute of environmental protection in Shanghai. He listened to a briefing on Shanghai's environmental protection work, and joined the comrades of the environmental protection department in studying a plan for controlling water pollution in the Huangpujiang.

GUANGDONG CONGRESS REMOVES PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL

OW100800 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] According to reports from Guangdong, the 26th [as heard] Session of the 6th Guangdong People's Congress decided on 8 May to remove Zhang Qingping from the post of director of the provincial foreign affairs office. Zhang Qingping, 52, thus became the first department-level official in Guangdong to be dismissed because of incompetence.

It was reported that when the provincial foreign affairs office evaluated, in a democratic way, the performance of its leading cadres toward the end of last year, 40 percent of the voters decided that Zhang Qingping was not competent for his job. Subsequently Zhang Qingping requested that he be removed from his post.

PAPER REPORTS ON CORRUPTION IN GUANGDONG SEZ

HK080602 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 May 87 p 1

[Special Dispatch from Shenzhen: "Twenty Cadres Arrested for Shenzhen Corruption"]

[Text] The SHENZHEN FAZHI BAO [SHENZHEN LEGAL JOURNAL] 3 May issue revealed: This year from January to March 20 organ workers were arrested in Shenzhen on suspicion of corruption; 27 serious financial criminal cases were filed to be investigated, and the amount involved totalled over 300,000 yuan and over HK\$700,000.

A responsible person of the Shenzhen procuratorial department recently told the reporter that the new characteristics of current financial crimes in Shenzhen were "one madness, two bignesses, and three excesses".

"One madness" means madly disregarding party discipline and state law. From 1980, an accountant of a supply and marketing cooperative had been using the opportunities afforded by his duties to become involved in 49 financial criminal activities, making over 32,000 yuan. Some criminals are repeatedly educated but never repent and their offense modes vary. Once their cases are disclosed, it is found that the amount involved is enormous. Their cases are categorized as big and major cases. "Two bignesses" means criminals have big courage and a big appetite in misappropriating state property. A cashier of a hotel received money but did not put the amount in the books. In a few short months, the cashier pocketed more than HK\$350,000, and bought a private villa and two automobiles.

On the one hand, these criminals use the imperfections of the open policy and reform; on the other hand, they deliberately flout the law and trample on law and discipline. They commit crimes even though there are written statutes of prohibition. The "three excesses" mean that among all the financial criminal cases, there are an excess of corruption cases, an excess of crimes committed by financial organization workers and an excess of crimes committed by women among these workers.

According to what has been revealed, the 20 cases scheduled to be investigated include 14 corruption cases, 70 percent of the total. The criminals are unit leaders in charge of financing or financial organization workers; they make up 92.5 percent. In the 14 corruption cases, there are 8 female criminals, representing 74 percent. In one company, three out of five corruption criminals are women.



The departments concerned will not be tolerant and lenient toward behavior that causes damages to state property and harms people's interests. The authorities will take strong measures to crack down on criminals and make it their main task to crack down on financial criminals. They will apply the "two crack-downs" to motivate maintenance of overall order in society. Through study and investigation, they will further improve the legislation and the execution of it, in order to protect citizens' and groups legal rights and interests.

#### GUANGZHOU LEADER ON DEEPENING ENTERPRISE REFORM

HK081350 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] In his speech at the enlarged meeting of the Guangzhou CPC Standing Committee which opened this morning, Xie Fei, secretary of the city party committee, noted: We must deepen our industrial enterprise reform, speed up our reform, strengthen the vitality of our enterprises, and ensure a sustained and steady economic development in Guangzhou.

Comrade Xie Fei said: Guangzhou has relatively favorable conditions for developing its industry. After conducting reform for several years, there has been a very great industrial development in the city. However, following implementation of the policy on reform and opening up, the number of our competitors has been increasing all the time and we are now faced with severe challenges. Therefore, we must be determined to deepen our enterprise reform, and must devote a lot of time and energy to successfully running our industry, and gradually develop our Guangzhou industry into a quality-intensive, technology-intensive, and export-oriented industry.

Comrade Xie Fei noted: To deepen our enterprise reform, we must vigorously promote work in the following aspects. First, we must promote different types of systems of contracted undertakings, and implement as quickly as possible the contracts on undertakings between the city authorities and enterprises. In addition, every enterprise must distribute as quickly as possible among all its production posts the targets set for contracted and responsibility undertakings. Second, we must reinvigorate supply and marketing. On the premise of not violating state laws and decrees, our enterprises must formulate a number of flexible measures to reinvigorate supply and marketing, strengthen the building of supply and marketing ranks, promptly keep abreast of new market developments, and strengthen their ability to meet emergencies on the markets. Third, we must strengthen the building of leading groups and the ideological and political work within enterprises.

#### HENAN LEADERS ATTEND CLOSING CPPCC SESSION

HK080830 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan CPPCC Committee successfully concluded this afternoon at the Assembly Hall of the Henan People. Seated on the rostrum at the closing meeting were Song Yuzi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Cui Guanghua, Dong Minsheng, Ye Renshou, Hao Fuhong, Ren Leiyuan, Liu Xicheng, Zuo Ningsheng, Ren Fangqiu, Duan Zongsan, Ding Zhenyu, and Tu Jiaji, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Gao Wei, acting director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial party committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Yang Xizong, He Zhukanf, Zhao Di, Zhang Shude, Zhan Jingwu, Qin Kecal, Yue Xiaoxia, Ma Ruihua, Lin Xiao, Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokuo, Ding Shi, Guo Feiyun, Fan Lian, and Hu Tingji, leading comrades from the provincial party, government, and military organizations.



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Also seated on the rostrum at the closing meeting were Li Ming, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, Zhao Wenlong, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and Zhang Baiyuan, former vice chairman of the provincial CPC Committee. [passage omitted]

On the basis of a list of candidates for membership of the standing committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee prepared by a group through consultation, the meeting, voting by a show of hands, elected (Ai Hongtou), (Feng Jingpai), (Li Jian), (Chen Qiubei), (Eu Qinguo), (Zhang Zhi), and (Mei Yangzhen) as additional members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The meeting adopted a "political resolution by the Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan CPPCC Committee." [passage omitted]

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BEIJING'S LI XIMING PAYS RESPECTS TO LI DAZHAO

SK090706 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The date 28 April is an unforgettable day. On 28 April 60 years ago, Li Dazhao died a hero's death after performing outstanding feats for China's modern revolution. Yesterday, people travelled from all quarters to the tomb of revolutionary martyr Li Dazhao, which is located at Wanan Cemetery at the foot of Xiang Shan, to present wreaths and small, pure white flowers. On behalf of people throughout the municipality, cherishing feelings of great reverence for the deceased, leading comrades of the municipal party committee, including Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Jin Jian, Li Qiyang, and Zhang Mingyi, laid a basket of flowers on the tomb. [passage omitted]

Behind the tomb there is a 4-meter-wide and 2-meter-high monument constructed of black Jinan granite. On the obverse side of the monument, a carved inscription written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping reads: "Eternal glory to martyr Li Dazhao, a pioneer of the communist movement and a great Marxist." [passage omitted]

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

SK090729 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] On the evening of 24 April, the Committees of Nationalities Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, and of Foreign Affairs under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, and the provincial Overseas Chinese Federation held a forum with the deputies of returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese who are attending the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress to hear their opinions concerning Overseas Chinese affairs.

(Tong Yingkang), chairman of the provincial Overseas Chinese Federation, presided over the forum. At the beginning of the forum, (Ye Guangjin), deputy director of the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and vice chairman of the provincial Overseas Chinese Federation, delivered a brief report on the work done by the province in Overseas Chinese affairs over the past year.

During the forum the deputies voiced their opinions enthusiastically and excitedly and said that our province had firmly and carefully grasped Overseas Chinese affairs, and that all returned Overseas Chinese, family members of Overseas Chinese, and relatives abroad had felt the warmth of the achievement scored in these affairs. They also put forward their adequate opinions and suggestions on the issue of how to further implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and how to do a good job in conducting Overseas Chinese affairs.

During the forum Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he emphatically cited the importance of Overseas Chinese affairs in realizing the reunification of the motherland and promoting the province's program of building the four modernizations. He put forward concrete demands for the departments concerned in fulfilling the tasks in this regard.

Also attending the forum were leading comrades of the provincial organs including Xie Feng, Li Chuanshan, Sun Guozhi, Zhang Kerang, Wang Youhui, and Xu Chunxing, and responsible comrades from departments concerned.

HEBEI CPC DISMISSES COUNTY ENERGY OFFICIAL

OW081309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Shijiazhuang, May 8 (XINHUA) — The new energy office of Weixian County in Hebei Province has been criticized publicly for inflating its achievements to seek government subsidies and praise.

According to the Hebei Provincial Commission of Discipline Inspection, the Weixian new energy office claimed to have built 5,561 methane-generating pits in 1984 and 1985, although it actually set up only 292.

With the inflated figure, it got 113,355 yuan as a government's subsidy for helping the rural areas build methane pits and 7,500 yuan as bonus, as well as the title of "advanced group of rural new energy development" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

In early 1984, the office was assigned to set up 1,000 methane-generating pits, but it had not completed one fourth of the quota by September that year.

Wu Xiutian, director of the office, and Jin Shengyou, his superior, conspired to acquire the extra money.

The local Communist Party Committee and the Discipline Inspection Commission expelled Wu Xiutian from the party and the country government dismissed him from his post.

The Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission said that another five counties had also practised fraud in the work of building methane-generating pits.

NEI MONGGOL SECRETARY ON TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

SK090715 Shenyang DONGBEI JINJI BAO in Chinese No 144 25 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, recently spent 2 weeks inspecting 8 specialized villages and 38 township enterprises in Hohhot. He called for efforts to correctly select the direction of development of township enterprises and to add fuel to such development.

After the on-the-spot investigations, Zhang Shuguang discovered that Hohhot has many advantages in developing township enterprises. He held: At present, the Soviet-style fire of township enterprises is burning brightly, and we should add fuel and gas to it and never pour cold water on it. The urgent work that we should do for township enterprises is to pave a way for and give the green light to them so that they can develop in the course of consideration, and consolidate in the course of development.

Speaking on how to support township enterprise development, Zhang Shuguang stressed: At present, efforts should be focused on summing up experiences and on enabling the people who lead the way to serve the development of township enterprises. These people include veteran grassroots cadres with the idea of serving the people, skillful craftsmen, demobilized and retired soldiers, senior and junior middle-school graduates with a certain level of knowledge, and those who have travelled extensively. In addition, leading persons at the city, county, township, and village levels should also lead the way. To serve means to think and do what the masses are thinking and doing. [paragraph continues]



Service should include providing information, consultations, talented people at various levels, and technology (including patented ones); renewing and managing equipment; circulating products; issuing and using funds through various levels and channels; storing, processing, transporting, marketing, and managing products; and paving the way for the development of labor service and specialized markets. Functional and managerial departments at various levels, in the course of service, should pay attention to avoiding "jealously" and premature decisions not to support township enterprises while they still need support. They should study the policies, systems, and measures to help township enterprises free themselves from the shackles hindering their development. Instead of judging the masses' affluence with a "leftist" viewpoint, they should help in the development of township enterprises and have the ability to manage them with economic means instead of suppressing them with administrative means.

#### NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 7 MAY

SK090720 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] After satisfactorily completing all items on the agenda, the Fifth Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress concluded in Hohhot this morning. The session called on workers, peasants, herdsmen, intellectuals, cadres, PLA men, and policemen of all nationalities, all democratic parties and people's groups, all nonparty democratic figures, and all laborers and patriots in the region who ardently love the socialist motherland to hold high the banner of unity and construction; to uphold the four cardinal principles; to persist in the principles of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration; to strengthen the building of the socialist spiritual civilization; to carry forward the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and building up the country through thrift and hard work; to vigorously increase production and practice economy; to strictly abide by discipline; and to make more contributions under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council so as to greet the 40th founding anniversary of the region and the successful convocation of the 13th party congress with outstanding achievements and struggle for building a united, prosperous, and civilized Nei Monggol.

Among the executive chairmen seated in the front row on the rostrum today were Batubagen, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Alatanaoqier, and Hu Zhongda. Leading comrades Bu He, Wang Duo, and Shi Sengroung attended the session and were seated on the rostrum. The session was presided over by Executive Chairman Batubagen.

Through voting by a show of hands, the 625 deputies participating in today's session approved 6 resolutions, namely, the resolution concerning the government work report, the resolution concerning the 1987 regional plan for economic and social development, the resolution on the 1986 regional final accounts and the 1987 budget, the resolution on the work report of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the resolution concerning the work report of the regional Higher People's Court, and the resolution concerning the work report of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Ting Mao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, attended the session and were seated on the rostrum. Among the leading comrades of the regional party, government, military, and CPPCC organizations who were seated on the rostrum were Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, Hao Xiushan, Li Binsan, Qi Junshan, He Yao, Liu Zuohui, Zhao Zhihong, Liu Yiyuan, Fang Chenghai, Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Lin Weiran, and Yun Zhuoguang. Also attending the session were responsible comrades of the regional Higher People's Court and the regional People's Procuratorate. Members of the congress presidium were also seated on the rostrum. Responsible persons of various departments directly under the regional authorities and of various democratic parties attended the session as observers.

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK110407 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] After successfully fulfilling all items on the agenda, the sixth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee ended at the Tianjin guesthouse yesterday afternoon.

The session was presided over by Xiao Yuan, Zhao Jinsheng, He Zongqian, and Kang Tiejun, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee.

The session adopted a resolution and decided to accept Comrade Chen Bing's resignation from his posts as chairman, Standing Committee member, and member of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee; and to accept the resignation of Comrades Zhang Jiaqi and Guo Jian from their posts as Standing Committee members, and members of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee. Amid enthusiastic applause, the session extended thanks to and saluted the three resigned comrades, wishing them happiness, health, and long life in their remaining years.

In line with CPPCC regulations, the session elected Comrade Wu Zhen chairman of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee, and Li Yuan as additional vice chairman of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee. Wei Zhenduo, Ji Ruizhi, and Xu Maode were elected Standing Committee members of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee through by-elections.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution of the sixth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee. The resolution calls on the CPPCC Committee members and people from all circles to work in unity and enhance spirit under the guidance of the four cardinal principles and around the general objectives of reunifying the motherland and making China prosperous, to consolidate and develop the municipal patriotic united front, and to strive to vigorously develop the municipality's socialist modernization undertakings. [passage omitted]

Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, Yu Fujing, Chen Ruyu, and Liao Canhui, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Guo Jinhou, secretary general of the municipal CPPCC Committee, attended the session.

Also attending the session were leading comrades of the municipal party committee, and the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, including Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Yang Jingheng, Wang Shudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Zhang Dinghua, Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yao Jun, Lu Xuezheng, Zheng Wantong, and Huang Yangzhi, as well as Wu Tingqiu and Jin Xianzhai, Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee, and Li Qin, director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee.

119 DEAD, 100,000 EVACUATED IN HEILONGJIANG FIRE

OW1102066 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Harbin, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Thirteen medical teams of 100 doctors and nurses organized by the Heilongjiang provincial authorities have rushed to the site of a huge forest fire in Mohe County, Heilongjiang Province, northeast China.

An official of the fire-fighting headquarters in this capital of Heilongjiang Province said more than 10,000 inhabitants have been evacuated from the area of the fire and have been settled in eight rescue centers. The fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon.

More than 15,000 people, including 3,000 soldiers, are fighting to stop the blaze from reaching the town of Tahe, about 680 kilometers northwest of Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang Province.

To date, 146.5 tons of prepared food and 300 tons of grain have been rushed to the fire-affected area, along with large amounts of medicines, tents, make-shifts and clothes. Air force units have flown about 100 sorties, shipping rescue personnel and relief materials.

The fire is still spreading but has been basically controlled in the Xiufeng forest, about 30 kilometers from Tahe.

More fire brigades from various areas and the Army are speeding to the town to help put out the blaze.

The fire-control program now concentrates on the clearing of three fire breaks, the official said. One is to the east of Tahe, totalling 50 kilometers in length. The other two are in the area between Mengke mountains and the Ermur River, and to the west of the Gulian, where the fire started on Wednesday.

So far, the fire has killed 119 people, injured 102 others and left more than 5,100 homeless. It has affected more than 300,000 hectares of forests. Its path, as shown by satellite pictures from the Central Bureau of Meteorology, was more than 100 kilometers long.

Most of the buildings in Xilinji, a town with a population of about 20,000 and the three railway stations in Xilinji, Tuqiang and Almu were destroyed by the blaze on Friday.

According to the local weather forecasts, there will be light rain and snow today. This will help put out the fire, the official said.

In Beijing, a leading group headed by Secretary General of the State Council Chen Junsheng has been set up to coordinate fire-fighting cooperations.

Xu Youfang, vice minister of forestry, has flown to the region to guide rescue efforts.

HEILONGJIANG CPC GROUP VIEWS ADDING VICE GOVERNORS

SK0600341 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] On the morning of 5 May, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a democratic consultation meeting with the participation of responsible persons of democratic parties, relevant mass organizations, and personages of all circles to jointly discuss the election of additional provincial vice governors.



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Meng Chuansheng, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, introduced the situation in preparation for electing additional vice governors and the policies on electing additional vice governors. Through warm discussions, participants unanimously expressed agreement with the electoral work.

Attending the meeting were Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Fong Jing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chen Xingjian, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Wang Jinling, chairman of the provincial Democratic League; Guo Shouchang, chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association; Wang Lijiang, chairman of the provincial Association for Promoting Democracy; Zhao Shijie, vice chairman of the provincial Jiu San Society; (Wang Shitian), head of the preparatory group for the provincial committee of Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Ma Xinquan, chairman of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce; Lai Youcai, president of the provincial Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots; and (Ning Changhua), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

JILIN'S GAO DI, OTHERS ATTEND SYMPHONY 10 MAY

SK110421 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] The last performance of the symphony orchestras of the Changchun Film Studio and the provincial opera troupe conducted by Professor (Cai Jikun), adviser to the Philippine National Cultural Center and a famous composer and conductor, successfully concluded in Changchun on the evening of 10 May.

Professor (Cai Jikun) is over 70 years old and a native of Fujian Province's Quanzhou City. The orchestral music entitled "Lights on Fishing Boats Along Rivers," created by Professor (Cai Jikun), won first prize at the 1936 international orchestra contest. After the war of resistance, he went to Taiwan and established an orchestra there. After being invited to be a conductor of the Manila Philharmonic Orchestra in the Republic of the Philippines in 1949, he participated in international music conferences on many occasions.

Professor (Cai Jikun) arrived in Changchun on 3 May at the invitation of the Jilin branch of the Chinese Musicians Association, the Jilin Provincial Party Committee, and the Taiwan compatriots reception office.

Under his command, the symphony orchestras of the Changchun Film Studio and the provincial opera troupe put on two performances in Changchun. Professor (Cai), with a rigorous and earnest approach and with advanced command skills, was well received and highly praised by personages of all circles in Changchun City.

Leading comrades, including Gao Di, Liu Jingzhi, Wang Zhongyu, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Dong Su, Gu Changchun, Geng Yuelun, and Cai Qiyun, watched the performance on the evening of 10 May.

After the final curtain, leading comrades went on stage amid the applause to cordially shake hands with Professor (Cai Jikun) and also had a group photo with him and the symphony orchestras to mark the successful performance.

JILIN UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE HELD 9 MAY

SK100432 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 9 May 87

[Excerpt] A provincial united front work conference was held today in Changchun. The conference relayed the guidelines of the National United Front Work Conference, reviewed and summed up the province's united front work situations over the past 5 years and clearly defined future tasks.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee presided over the conference. Wu Lianyuan, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a special trip to the province to attend the conference.

Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Gao Dezhan, governor; Liu Jingshi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Huo Mingguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Xiao Chun, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; as well as secretaries of various city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural party committees in charge of united front work and directors of their United Front Work Departments; leading cadres of the provincial-level departments concerned; and the relevant comrades of the various colleges and universities in Changchun, large enterprises and establishments, and the party committees of various scientific research units, totaling some 250 people, attended the conference.

Comrades Wang Zhongyu and Wu Lianyuan gave speeches at the conference. (Zhang Tienan), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, relayed the guidelines of the National United Front Work Conference. Feng Ximing, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, gave a work report entitled: "Clearly Understand the New Situation, Foster New Ideas, and Strive To Raise the Province's United Front Work to a New Level." [passage omitted]

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12 May, 1987